

simple black hat. There was a vivid flash on her dark cheeks. Her eyes flashed and her small mouth was compressed in a tight line. No amount of noise could stop her when she started. The Prudential men were forced to retreat to the back of the crowd screaming insults at her and made all manner of deriding gestures.

"I want to tell you two little stories," Mrs. Pankhurst was heard to say.

"Make 'em hot, sometime," said a man leaning back against the bronze leg of George Washington. One of them was about a woman to whom Mrs. Pankhurst had been introduced out West on her recent tour and who "was the best business woman in her state." This pleased the multitude much and when the uproar which greeted the description calmed down Mrs. Pankhurst was talking about another woman who owned a chain of cigar stores in the southwest and whose son told her, after he became independent of her care that "he didn't give a damn for the suffrage." She said it right out plain, too, just like that, "d-a-m-n."

The crowd was beginning to tire of the joke and began to drift toward the exits. Those who were quickly supplanted by newcomers, who were rather more quiet. Some of the people who came into the crowd did not even look up at the speakers, but turned their faces away and hurried past. Among these were Mrs. Brannan's neighbor, Frederick W. Whitridge, the receiver of the Third Avenue Railroad, Alton B. Parker, once a Presidential candidate, and his partner, William F. Sheehan, who was not elected Senator at the last session of the Legislature; A. Barton Hepburn, the banker, and Frank Vanderlip of the National City Bank. Henry P. Davison was the only member of the Morgan firm visible in the windows of the house.

CROWD TIRED OF YELLING AND THEN LISTENED.

Mrs. Pankhurst talked on to the general effect that women paid for the privilege of the ballot through taxation and ought to have it delivered to them. The crowd grew tired of yelling and listened.

It was when she stopped that the real trouble began. A very youthful reporter, apparently just out of a college football squad, hurried into the room to get an interview. He reached the side of the car and shrieked his questions at Mrs. Pankhurst, who couldn't hear him.

"Lynch him," joyously shouted the crowd.

There was a quick rush and the young man was tossed around. When he got to the edge of the crowd he beat it in a hurry. Mrs. Blatch poked the chauffeur in the back to get him to speed the car out of the seething turmoil. A score of men and boys leaped at the bumper of the Women's Political Union which stood up from the rear of the car. The sticks were broken.

Mrs. Blatch grabbed half of one flag and soundly slapped the face of a red-headed man who had hold of one end of it. He countered but missed.

The chauffeur threw his throttle wide open and a long speed through which the car disappeared in prolonged yells and jeers.

MRS. BELMONT SAYS MAN IS OUTRAGEOUSLY BRUTAL.

Mrs. Belmont, standing by the knee of George Washington, was holding angry. Her cheeks blazed red.

"I came down here," she said to an Evening World reporter, "to make a study of the American man. I find that he has forgotten that he ever had a mother; that he has forgotten that he has a wife, a sister or a daughter. He has been outrageously brutal to the greatest woman of this age. Mrs. Pankhurst is a woman whose name will go down to history as greater than George Washington."

"Do you know, my dear," said a substantial woman who was standing by Mrs. Belmont. Mrs. Belmont brushed aside the compliment impatiently. She continued: "There is no civility here; it is a horrible exhibition of the incapacity of men to govern themselves. If Mrs. Pankhurst was speaking in England every half an hour would be off. Look at these Americans!"

She waved her hand scornfully toward Broadway and Wall street where there was still a whirling herd of men and boys chasing the Brannan automobile.

During the entire proceedings the bronze image of the Father of His Country never shifted from its pose; the right hand was still extended with palm out, with a "please hush" expression, and the left was still drawn up as though to ward off a flying missile.

From Wall street Mrs. Blatch, Mrs. Brannan and their much tried guest went on to Police Headquarters to make a formal complaint about the lack of police protection at the meeting.

Commissioner Waldo was away. So was Deputy Commissioner McKay. Capt. Porter took the complaint that Mrs. Blatch and Mrs. Pankhurst had been insulted, that the automobile had been scared and its decorations torn, and that there was not a policeman in sight, and that Mrs. Anna Shaw—who also had a scarf to save the flag nearest her—had been unable to make any speech at all.

Capt. Porter called up Capt. Hogan of the Old Slip station and talked to him. Capt. Hogan intimated that if suffragettes would go down into Wall street and make themselves conspicuous he must have lot of men made for messenger boys if he was expected to keep the peace.

DIX TO TALK ON REPEAL OF FRAWLEY BOXING LAW.

Governor Will Meet Members of the State Athletic Committee This Week.

ALBANY, Nov. 27.—Gov. Dix said today that he expected to confer with the State Athletic Committee late in the week regarding the repeal of the Frawley law.

Dix Comes Here to Dinner.

ALBANY, Nov. 27.—Gov. Dix left today for New York, where he will be a guest at a dinner to be given to-night by Col. George T. Harvey to Arnold Bennett, the English author. The Governor expects to return to-morrow and has arranged to meet Dr. Albert W. Ferriss, President of the State Literary Commission on Wednesday. The Governor has asked Mr. Max Schnapp of New York City to be the successor in the office.

ARMED GUARDS AT BANDITS' TRIAL SEARCH WITNESSES

Sheriff Fears Men Who Confessed to Killing Woman May Be Assassinated.

RESCUERS ARE BALKED.

Aqueduct Police Surround Court-House and Warm

Suspicious Persons Away.

With a cordon of armed Aqueduct policemen forming a protective barrier around the County Courthouse at White Plains, the trial of Vincenzo Corna, one of the five brigands charged with the murder, on Nov. 3, of Mrs. Harry Hall, at Croton Falls, began to-day. Besides the Aqueduct policemen, twenty in number, with loaded pistols displayed, there were guards of deputy sheriffs and other officers in the corridors and at the doors of the courtroom.

Three of the five men accused of complicity in the crime were to have been placed on trial together to-day. At the last moment counsel for the defense moved that Corna be tried separately. The other two will be placed on trial as soon as Corna's case is concluded.

In anticipation of trouble, the authorities refused to allow any foreigners to enter the courtroom. Every person approaching the vicinity of the room not known to the officers, was searched.

Although the three men who were called to trial today have confessed to their alleged part in the tragedy and have joined in accusing two others of the actual killing of Mrs. Hall, they are on trial for murder in the first degree.

The statutes provide that when a murder is committed by persons engaged in the act of committing a felony each person so engaged is to be charged with murder in the first degree whether that person actually took part in the commission of the murder or not.

SHERIFF HEARS OF PLAN TO ASSASSINATE PRISONERS.

Sheriff Hartnett of Westchester County has information that if the change presents itself, the friends of the two men accused by the three informers would not hesitate to assassinate the trio in the courtroom should the chance present itself. Nor would the friends of the three men on trial hesitate to try to rescue them should the chance arise. Hence the unprecedented police precautions.

A horde of Italian workmen employed on the new aqueduct flocked to White Plains this morning, but none of them attempted to break through the line of Aqueduct policemen surrounding the courthouse. All persons entering the building who, in the judgment of the sheriff, looked suspicious, were subjected to a search for deadly weapons.

Justice Tompkins is presiding at the trial. A special venire of 150 talleman was on hand and it is expected that little difficulty will be experienced in getting a jury.

The prisoners who are being tried today are Felipe D. Marto, Vincenzo Corna and Lorenzo Calo. They all claim non-alibi for the murder of Mrs. Hall.

The latter two, Angelo Guata and Santa Zanna, will be tried on Wednesday for murder.

The five bandits have six lawyers between them and they are going to make a fight for their lives. When court opened the prisoners were brought in by Sheriff Hartnett, under Sheriff Jenkins and a strong guard of deputies.

BAG OF ROLLS LED TO ARREST OF BANDITS.

It became known to-day that the real clue to the bandits was a paper bag which Sheriff Hartnett found on Turkey Mountain, near the Griffen farm-house. This bag, which was filled with rolls, was found by a laborer near Wallabout Market, Brooklyn, and it was found that Cal had purchased the rolls. He was traced to Smith street, Brooklyn, where he was captured. He is said to be the leader of the murderous band.

It became known that the reason twenty Aqueduct policemen, fully armed, waited outside the courthouse was because several officials had received Black Hand letters of a threatening character.

MISS M'COOK TO WED SON OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

Marriage License Secured but Date of the Ceremony Is Not Announced.

Katherine McCook, daughter of Anson G. McCook, former Chamberlain of New York City, is to wed Hugh Smith Knox, son of Philander C. Knox, Secretary of State.

Mrs. McCook is twenty-two and Mr. Knox twenty-eight years old. They obtained a license at the City Hall Marriage Bureau to-day. No date was given for the wedding.

Miss McCook lives at No. 33 West Fifty-fourth street. Mr. Knox gave his occupation as "Government service." He lives in Washington.

Policeman Indicted for Assault.

An indictment alleging assault in the second degree was filed by the Grand Jury to-day against Policeman Joseph D. Horgan of the West Thirty-seventh street station, who on Nov. 13, ran amok at Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue while on strike duty. The indictment charged Horgan with striking with his club Mrs. Mary Collier, wife of an oyster planter of Inwood, L. I., on the head. It is alleged that Horgan was drunk. He pleaded not guilty and the case went over.

Kansas City Girl Who Captured London Just Like Tetrassini.



FELICE LYNE

London Goes Wild Over Felice Lyne, American Patti

Kansas City Girl Achieves a Greater Success Than That of Tetrassini.

England's Foreign Secretary Tells How War Was Averted in the Recent Snarl.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Sir Edward Grey, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, cleared the political atmosphere and poured oil on the turbulent waters of Anglo-German relations in a speech lasting an hour and a half in the House of Commons this afternoon.

The Foreign Secretary reviewed the whole Moroccan episode from the sudden appearance of the German gunboat Panther in the port of Agadir in Southern Morocco up to the signing of the Franco-German treaty. He unflinchingly upheld the attitude taken by the British Government, but at the same time declared that its action was never antagonistic to Germany or to any settlement she was able to arrange with France and which did not threaten the rights of Great Britain.

Sir Edward Grey made no secret of the fact that the situation had at one time been very tense, but thought his statements to-day would prove a sedative to a world which had been indulging in a fit of political alcoholism and that the time had arrived for it to get and to keep cool and sober.

Great Britain had no secret treaties with France and Russia, knew perfectly well that British public opinion would not support any provocative or aggressive action against Germany. German strength was in itself a guarantee that no other country would seek a quarrel with her, but if a nation had a very big navy then that nation must do all in its power to prevent the natural apprehensions of others lest that power should have aggressive intentions toward them.

"I do not believe that Germany has aggressive designs and all we or other neighbors of Germany desire is to live with her on equal terms."

The communication made to the British Foreign Office by the German Ambassador, Count Paul Wolff-Metternich, on July 1 in regard to the despatch of the German gunboat Panther to Agadir in Southern Morocco and the Ambassador's explanation in regard to that matter, said Sir Edward Grey, made it clear that Germany regarded a return to the status quo in Morocco as impossible and that Germany's real objective was a definite solution of the whole Moroccan question.

On July 3 Sir Edward Grey informed the German Ambassador that the situation created by the despatch of the Panther to Agadir was so serious and important that it must be discussed at a cabinet council, and on July 4 he told Count Wolff-Metternich that Great Britain was not able to take up a disinterested attitude concerning Morocco nor to recognize any new arrangement to come to without her consent.

A long silence followed, and the next conversation between Sir Edward Grey and Count Wolff-Metternich took place on July 21, when the British Foreign Secretary told the German Ambassador that the British Government adhered to his statement made on July 4.

Sir Edward Grey also told Count Wolff-Metternich on that occasion that the British Government knew that a rectification of the Congo frontier was proposed as the basis of a settlement between Germany and France, and said he thought the matter might be arranged on such a basis without affecting British interests.

"We shall be very glad if this happens, and in the hope that it would happen we have hitherto stood on one side," Sir Edward Grey said to the Ambassador. "But I had been made anxious by the news regarding the demands which the German Government had made from the French Government, which in effect meant a cession of the French Congo, and which it was obviously impossible for the French Government to concede."

"I pointed out that the German were in a closed port of Agadir, that they were making an agreement with the tribes and for all we knew might be acquiring concessions. It might also be that the German flag had been hoisted at Agadir, which is the most suitable port on that coast for a naval base."

Sir Edward Grey pointed out to Count Wolff-Metternich that in the event of negotiations with France failing, Great Britain would be obliged to take some step in order to protect British interests. The German Ambassador was not in a position to impart any information to the British Foreign Office, but he deprecated the assumption of possible damage to British interests and said he was sure that his Government had no intention of acquiring commercial monopolies.

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